United Nations A/HRC/30/L.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Yemen:* draft resolution

30/... Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaties,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) of 21 October 2011, 2051 (2012) of 12 June 2012 and 2140 (2014) of 26 February 2014, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/19 of 29 September 2011, 19/29 of 23 March 2012, 21/22 of 27 September 2012, 24/32 of 27 September 2013 and 27/19 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) of 14 April 2015,

Recognizing that the promotion and the protection of human rights are key factors in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for the country,

Welcoming the acceptance by Yemeni political parties to complete the political transition process on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and emphasizing the need for the implementation of the recommendations made in the outcome document of the National Dialogue Conference, and to complete the drafting of a new Constitution,

Welcoming also the results of the meeting of Yemeni political parties in Riyadh on 17 May 2015 to find a political solution of the conflict in Yemen on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), and the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy for Yemen,

Recalling its call for an investigation into all cases of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, and the relevant call made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Welcoming Presidential Decree No. 13 of 7 September 2015 appointing the members of the national independent commission of inquiry to investigate all previous violations and violations since September 2014, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 24/32 and 27/19,

Aware of reports by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that the existing humanitarian emergency affects the enjoyment of social and economic rights,

Noting the temporary interruption of the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights owing to the deterioration in the political and security situation in Yemen,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Yemen[1] and of the debate held during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the statement and comments by the Government of Yemen on the report and its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner;

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious abuse and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in Yemen through the use of armed force by Saleh and Houthi militias against the Government to achieve political goals, the continued recruitment of children contrary to international treaties, the abduction of political activists, the arrest of journalists, the killing of civilians, the prevention of access by relief and humanitarian aid, the cutting of electricity and water supplies and the attacks against hospitals and ambulances;

3. *Calls upon* all parties in Yemen to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law and to ensure humanitarian access to the affected population;

4. *Calls upon* the Government to take measures to protect civilians, and to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective investigation into all cases of violations and abuse of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, including cases of violence against journalists and the detention of journalists and political activists;

5. *Calls upon* all parties in Yemen to implement fully Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), which will contribute to an improvement in the situation of human rights and which contains specific concerns and places particular demands on Saleh and Houthi militias to release political prisoners and journalists and to engage in the political process in an inclusive, peaceful and democratic way;

6. *Demands* that armed groups end the recruitment and use of children and release those who have already been recruited, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with the United Nations for their reintegration into their communities, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on children and armed conflict;[2]

7. *Reiterates* the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

[1] A/HRC/30/31.

[2] A/68/878–S/2014/339.

Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography thereto, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and looks forward to the Government continuing its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

8. *Expresses deep concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, expresses its appreciation to donor States, and calls upon the international community to provide financial support for the Yemen humanitarian response plan for 2015, and to fulfil their pledges to the relevant United Nations humanitarian appeal;

9. *Invites* all bodies of the United Nations system, including the Office of the High Commissioner, and Member States to assist the transitional process in Yemen, including by supporting the mobilization of resources to tackle the consequences of the violence and the economic and social challenges faced by Yemen, in coordination with the international donor community and according to the priorities set by the Yemeni authorities;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide technical assistance and to work with the Government of Yemen in the field of capacity-building and to identify additional areas of assistance to enable Yemen to fulfil its human rights obligations, and to assist the national independent commission of inquiry in its work, as required;

11. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-third session, a progress report on the situation of human rights in Yemen, and on the follow-up to the present resolution and to previous relevant Council resolutions.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.1/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Thailand,* Yemen:* draft resolution

30/... Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaties,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) of 21 October 2011, 2051 (2012) of 12 June 2012 and 2140 (2014) of 26 February 2014, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/19 of 29 September 2011, 19/29 of 23 March 2012, 21/22 of 27 September 2012, 24/32 of 27 September 2013 and 27/19 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) of 14 April 2015,

Recognizing that the promotion and the protection of human rights are key factors in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for the country,

Welcoming the acceptance by Yemeni political parties to complete the political transition process on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and emphasizing the need for the implementation of the recommendations made in the outcome document of the National Dialogue Conference, and to complete the drafting of a new Constitution,

Welcoming also the results of the meeting of Yemeni political parties in Riyadh on 17 May 2015 and their commitments to find a political solution of the conflict in Yemen on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), and the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy for Yemen,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Recalling its call for an investigation into all cases of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, and the relevant call made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Welcoming Presidential Decree No. 13 of 7 September 2015 appointing the members of the national independent commission of inquiry to investigate all previous violations and violations since September 2014, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 24/32 and 27/19,

Aware of reports by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that the existing humanitarian emergency affects the enjoyment of social and economic rights,

Noting the temporary interruption of the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights owing to the deterioration in the political and security situation in Yemen,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Yemen[1] and of the debate held during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the statement and comments by the Government of Yemen on the report and its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner;

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious abuse and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in Yemen through the use of armed force by Saleh and Houthi militias against the Government to achieve political goals, the continued recruitment of children contrary to international treaties, the abduction of political activists, the arrest of journalists, the killing of civilians, the prevention of access by relief and humanitarian aid, the cutting of electricity and water supplies and the attacks against hospitals and ambulances;

3. *Calls upon* all parties in Yemen to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to stop immediately attacks on civilians and to ensure humanitarian access to the affected population;

4. *Calls upon* the Government to take measures to protect civilians, and to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective investigation into all cases of violations and abuse of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, including cases of violence against journalists and the detention of journalists and political activists;

5. *Calls upon* all parties in Yemen to implement fully Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), which will contribute to an improvement in the situation of human rights and which contains specific concerns and places particular demands on Saleh and Houthi militias to release political prisoners and journalists and to engage in the political process in an inclusive, peaceful and democratic way, taking into consideration that women are part of the political and peacemaking process;

6. *Demands* that all Yemeni parties to the conflict end the recruitment and use of children and release those who have already been recruited, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with the United Nations for their reintegration into their communities, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on children and armed conflict;[2]

7. *Reiterates* the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its

[1] A/HRC/30/31.

[2] A/68/878–S/2014/339.

jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography thereto, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and looks forward to the Government continuing its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

8. *Expresses deep concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, expresses its appreciation to donor States and organizations working on improving the humanitarian situation, and calls upon the international community to provide financial support for the Yemen humanitarian response plan for 2015, and to fulfil their pledges to the relevant United Nations humanitarian appeal;

9. *Invites* all bodies of the United Nations system, including the Office of the High Commissioner, and Member States to assist the transitional process in Yemen, including by supporting the mobilization of resources to tackle the consequences of the violence and the economic and social challenges faced by Yemen, in coordination with the international donor community and according to the priorities set by the Yemeni authorities;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide technical assistance and to work with the Government of Yemen in the field of capacity-building and to identify additional areas of assistance to enable Yemen to fulfil its human rights obligations, and to assist the national independent commission of inquiry in its work, if needed;

11. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-third session, a progress report on the implementation of the programme of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Yemen.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement): draft resolution

30/... Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all previous resolutions on human rights and unilateral coercive measures adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 27/21 of 26 September 2014 and General Assembly resolution 69/180 of 18 December 2014,

Stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States,

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,

Expressing its grave concern at the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights, development, international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

Reaffirming that no State may use or encourage the use of any type of measure, including but not limited to economic or political measures, to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions have far-reaching implications for the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the most vulnerable classes,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Alarmed by the fact that most current unilateral coercive measures have been imposed, at great cost, in terms of the human rights of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, on developing countries by developed countries,

Underlining that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their basic means of survival,

Recognizing that long-term unilateral coercive measures may result in social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in the States targeted,

Highlighting the deep-rooted problems and grievances within the international system and the importance for the United Nations to give a voice to all members of the international community in order to ensure multilateralism, mutual respect and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Expressing its grave concern that the laws and regulations imposing unilateral coercive measures have, in some instances, an extraterritorial effect not only on targeted countries but also on third countries, in contravention of basic principles of international law, in a manner that will coerce the latter also to apply the unilateral coercive measures,

Recalling the final document of the sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012[1] and the final document of the seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Algiers on 28 and 29 May 2014, and those adopted at previous summits and conferences, in which States members of the Movement decided to refrain from recognizing, adopting or implementing extraterritorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on non-aligned countries – threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment – and to prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where such measures or laws constitute flagrant violations of the Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States, and in this regard oppose and condemn these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, and request States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately,

Recalling also that the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, called upon States to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter and that created obstacles to trade relations among States and impeded the full realization of all human rights, and that also severely threatened the freedom of trade,

Deeply concerned that, despite the resolutions adopted on this issue by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and at United Nations conferences held in the 1990s and at their five-year reviews, and contrary to norms of international law and the Charter, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated, implemented and enforced by, inter alia, resorting to war and militarism, with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

[1] See A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I.

Deeply disturbed also by the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the right to life, the rights to health and medical care, the right to freedom from hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living, food, education, work and housing,

Alarmed by the disproportionate and indiscriminate human costs of unilateral sanctions and their negative effects on the civilian population, in particular women and children, of targeted States,

Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Concerned that unilateral coercive measures have prevented humanitarian organizations from making financial transfers to States where they work,

Underlining the necessity of examining the wide range of impact of unilateral coercive measures on international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as on the economy, peace, security and social fabric of States,

Highlighting the need to monitor human rights violations associated with unilateral coercive measures and to promote accountability,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling also article 1, paragraph 2, common to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which provides that, inter alia, in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

1. *Calls upon* all States to stop adopting, maintaining or implementing unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Strongly objects* to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States and, in this context, calls upon all Member States neither to recognize these measures nor to apply them, and to take effective administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

3. *Condemns* the continued unilateral application and enforcement by certain powers of such measures as tools of political or economic pressure against any country, particularly against developing countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide, of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems;

4. *Expresses its grave concern* that any unilateral coercive measure imposed necessarily runs counter to some provisions of the International Bill of Human Rights or peremptory norms and other provisions of customary law, and entails adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights by innocent people;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* that, in some countries, the situation of children and women is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States,

impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

6. *Reiterates* its call upon Member States that have initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from relevant provisions of the international law and human rights instruments to which they are parties by putting an immediate end to such measures;

7. *Reaffirms* in this context the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their own economic, social and cultural development;

8. *Also reaffirms* its opposition to any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the Charter;

9. *Recalls* that, according to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to the relevant principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measure to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

10. *Reaffirms* that essential goods, such as food and medicines, should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

11. *Underlines* the fact that unilateral coercive measures are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, and in this regard calls upon all States to avoid the unilateral imposition of economic coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of domestic laws that run counter to the principles of free trade and hamper the development of developing countries;

12. *Rejects* all attempts to introduce unilateral coercive measures, as well as the increasing trend in this direction, including through the enactment of laws with extraterritorial application;

13. *Recognizes* that the Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in December 2003, strongly urges States to avoid and refrain from any unilateral measure in building the information society;

14. *Stresses* the need for an independent mechanism of the United Nations human rights machinery for the victims of unilateral coercive measure to address the issues of remedies and redress with a view to promote accountability and reparations;

15. *Urges* all special rapporteurs and existing thematic mechanisms of the Human Rights Council in the field of economic, social and cultural rights to pay due attention, within the scope of their respective mandates, to the negative impact and consequences of unilateral coercive measures and to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in fulfilling his mandate;

16. *Recognizes* the importance of the quantitative and qualitative documentation of the negative impact associated with the application of unilateral coercive measures in the

context of ensuring the accountability of those responsible for the human rights violations resulting from the application of unilateral coercive measures against any State;

17. *Acknowledges* the need to ensure that all relevant United Nations human rights treaty bodies and subsidiary organs of the Council mainstream the issue of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights and perform specific activities, such as during the review of periodic reports submitted by States to such bodies and under the universal periodic review;

18. *Decides* to give due consideration to the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the human rights issues in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in addressing the challenges arising from unilateral coercive measures and their negative impact on the human rights of peoples and individuals who wish to realize their economic and social rights, including the right to development;

20. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in discharging his functions in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, to pay due attention and to give urgent consideration to the present resolution;

21. *Welcomes* the convening of the first biennial panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights, and reaffirms its requests to the Office of High Commissioner to prepare and submit a report on the panel discussion, taking into account the practical ways and mechanisms proposed during it, including in particular with regard to the issues of remedies and redress with a view to promoting accountability and reparations;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the research-based progress report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee containing recommendations on mechanisms to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights and to promote accountability;[2]

23. *Welcomes* the appointment of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights at its twenty-eighth session, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 27/21;

24. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur,[3] and requests him to focus on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights of victims and to address the issues of remedies and redress with a view to promoting accountability and reparations in his next reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly;

25. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his tasks, and to provide all necessary information requested by him;

26. *Urges* the High Commissioner, relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the treaty bodies to pay attention, within the framework of their mandates, to the situation of persons whose right has been violated as the result of unilateral coercive measures;

---

[2] A/HRC/28/74.
[3] A/HRC/30/45.

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate effectively, in particular by placing adequate human and material resources at his disposal;

28. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights in accordance with its programme of work.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Armenia,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria,* Chile,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland, Italy,* Latvia, Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Senegal,* Serbia,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Turkey:* draft resolution

30/... Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and subsequent Assembly resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, the latest being resolution 63/170 of 18 December 2008,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993 and subsequent Commission resolutions in this regard, and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/20 of 28 September 2007, 12/15 of 1 October 2009, 18/14 of 29 September 2011 and 24/19 of 27 September 2013,

Bearing in mind paragraph 5 (*h*) of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly decided that the Council should work in close cooperation with regional organizations,

Bearing in mind also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reiterates, inter alia, the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Reaffirming the fact that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by Governments in the establishment of regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and their achievements in all regions of the world;

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,[1] held on 8 and 9 October 2014 in Geneva, including its conclusions and recommendations;

3. *Further welcomes* the holding of the meetings of focal points for cooperation between United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms, and takes note with appreciation of their outcomes;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of the Addis Ababa road map on cooperation between the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the special mechanisms of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, in Addis Ababa, on 18 January 2012 and of the consultation on the review of the Addis Ababa road map held between special procedure mandate holders of the Council and of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Luanda on 27 April 2014;

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the holding of a dialogue between the chairs of United Nations human rights treaty bodies and African human rights mechanisms in Addis Ababa in June 2012; the joint declaration on the reinforcement of cooperation between the Secretariat of the Council of Europe and the Office of the High Commissioner signed on 26 September 2013; the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and the International Organization of la Francophonie, including with a view to providing support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms, and the renewal on 9 October 2013 of the cooperation agreement between the two organizations for the period 2014-2015; the two-day Workshop on Regional Mechanisms: Best practices on implementation of human rights, organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and held on 17 and 18 November 2014 in Bangkok; the dialogue between the chairs of the human rights treaty bodies and representatives of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and all judges of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in San José, during the annual meeting of chairs of human rights treaty bodies in June 2015, and encourages all of them to continue to enhance their cooperation;

6. *Further takes note with appreciation* of the critical role played by the Office of the High Commissioner in advancing cooperation between international and regional human rights mechanisms;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the necessary resources to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to support the above-mentioned activities appropriately, in particular the continuous functioning of the Office's focal point for cooperation with regional mechanisms;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to hold, in 2016, a workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights to take stock of developments since the workshop held in 2014, including a thematic discussion on interactions with civil society and human rights defenders, based on concrete and practical experience of regional mechanisms, in order to share information on best practices, lessons learned and new possible forms of cooperation, with the participation of relevant experts from international, regional, subregional and interregional human rights mechanisms, as

[1] A/HRC/28/31.

well as Member States, observers, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations;

9. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-fourth session, a report containing a summary of the discussions held at the above-mentioned workshop and on the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 2
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

Belgium,* Czech Republic,* Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg,* Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland:* draft resolution

30/... Situation of human rights in Yemen

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaties,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) of 21 October 2011, 2051 (2012) of 12 June 2012 and 2140 (2014) of 26 February 2014, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/19 of 29 September 2011, 19/29 of 23 March 2012, 21/22 of 27 September 2012, 24/32 of 27 September 2013 and 27/19 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) of 14 April 2015,

Recognizing that the promotion and the protection of human rights are key factors in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for the country,

Welcoming the acceptance by Yemeni political parties to complete the political transition process on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and emphasizing the need for the implementation of the recommendations made in the outcome document of the National Dialogue Conference and to complete the drafting of a new Constitution,

Welcoming also the commitment to find a political solution of the conflict in Yemen on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), and the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy for Yemen,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.15-16296(E)

Please recycle

Recalling its call for an investigation into all cases of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, and the relevant calls made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting Presidential Decree No. 13 of 7 September 2015 appointing the members of the national independent commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations in and since 2011, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 19/29, 24/32 and 27/19,

Aware of reports by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that the existing humanitarian emergency affects the enjoyment of social and economic rights, and also of the appeal by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator that the parties to the conflict must ensure that humanitarian aid is facilitated and not hindered,

Noting the temporary interruption of the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights owing to the deterioration in the political and security situation in Yemen,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Yemen,[1] and calls upon all parties to address the recommendations made in the report;

2. *Notes* the debate held during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the statement and comments by the Government of Yemen on the report of the High Commissioner, and notes with appreciation its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the reports of serious abuse and violations of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Yemen by all parties, including indiscriminate attacks resulting in the killing and injuring of civilians, and expresses deep concern specifically at the role of militias, including in the continued recruitment of children contrary to international law, the abduction of political activists, the detaining of journalists, the cutting of electricity and water supplies, and the attacks against hospitals and ambulances;

4. *Also expresses deep concern* at the ongoing armed violence in Yemen, and in particular the recent escalation of violence near Sana'a;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to stop immediately attacks on civilians, to ensure humanitarian access to the affected population nationwide, and to allow commercial imports to all Yemeni ports;

6. *Calls upon* the Government to take measures to protect civilians, and to take appropriate measures to ensure an effective investigation, in accordance with international standards and with a view to ending impunity, into all cases of violations and abuse of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, including cases of violence against journalists and the detention of journalists and political activists, while securing the viability of that investigation;

7. *Calls upon* all Yemeni parties to enter into a political process in an inclusive, peaceful and democratic way, ensuring that women are part of political and peacemaking processes, also calls upon all Yemeni parties to implement fully the relevant Security Council resolutions, the implementation of which will contribute to the improvement in the

[1] A/HRC/30/31.

human rights situation, and notes that Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) contains specific concerns and/or places particular demands on Saleh- and Houthi-led militias, including to release safely political prisoners and journalists;

8. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict end the recruitment and use of children and release those who have already been recruited, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with the United Nations for their reintegration into their communities, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on children and armed conflict;[2]

9. *Reiterates* the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography thereto, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto, and looks forward to the Government furthering its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

10. *Expresses deep concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, expresses its appreciation to donor States and to organizations working on the ground towards improving the humanitarian situation, and calls upon the international community to provide financial support for the Yemen humanitarian response plan of 2015, and to fulfil their pledges to the relevant United Nations humanitarian appeal;

11. *Invites* all bodies of the United Nations system, including the Office of the High Commissioner, and Member States to assist the transitional process in Yemen, including by supporting the mobilization of resources to tackle the consequences of the violence and the economic and social challenges faced by Yemen, in coordination with the international donor community and according to the priorities set by the Yemeni authorities;

12. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide technical assistance and to work with the Government of Yemen, as required, in the field of capacity-building and to identify additional areas of assistance to enable Yemen to fulfil its human rights obligations; and specifically requests the Office of the High Commissioner to assist the national independent commission of inquiry in meeting international standards and in collecting information on violations and abuse of human rights and on violations of international humanitarian law since September 2014;

13. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to dispatch a mission, with assistance from relevant experts, to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Yemen, on violations and abuse of human rights and on violations of international humanitarian law since September 2014, and to collect and conserve information in order to establish the facts and circumstances of such violations, while stressing the need to ensure the safety and security of mission personnel;

[2] A/68/878–S/2014/339.

14. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-third session, a progress report on the situation of human rights in Yemen and on the follow-up to the present and to previous Council resolutions, and to present an oral update at its thirty-first session.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/L.4/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 2
Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

Belgium,* Czech Republic,* Germany, Iceland,* Ireland, Luxembourg,* Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland:* draft resolution

30/... Situation of human rights in Yemen

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaties,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) of 21 October 2011, 2051 (2012) of 12 June 2012 and 2140 (2014) of 26 February 2014, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/19 of 29 September 2011, 19/29 of 23 March 2012, 21/22 of 27 September 2012, 24/32 of 27 September 2013 and 27/19 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) of 14 April 2015,

Recognizing that the promotion and the protection of human rights are key factors in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability for the country,

Welcoming the acceptance by Yemeni political parties to complete the political transition process on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and emphasizing the need for the implementation of the recommendations made in the outcome document of the National Dialogue Conference and to complete the drafting of a new Constitution,

Welcoming also the commitment to find a political solution of the conflict in Yemen on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), and the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy for Yemen,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Recalling its call for an investigation into all cases of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, and the relevant calls made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Acknowledging Presidential Decree No. 13 of 7 September 2015 appointing the members of the national independent commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations in and since 2011, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 19/29, 24/32 and 27/19,

Aware of reports by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that the existing humanitarian emergency affects the enjoyment of social and economic rights, and also of the appeal by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator that the parties to the conflict must ensure that humanitarian aid is facilitated and not hindered,

Noting the temporary interruption of the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights owing to the deterioration in the political and security situation in Yemen,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Yemen,[1] and calls upon all parties to address the recommendations made in the report;

2. *Takes note of* the debate held during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the statement and comments by the Government of Yemen on the report of the High Commissioner, and takes note with appreciation its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the reports of serious abuse and violations of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Yemen by all parties, including indiscriminate attacks resulting in the killing and injuring of civilians, and expresses deep concern specifically at the role of militias, including in the continued recruitment of children contrary to international law, the abduction of political activists, the detaining of journalists, the cutting of electricity and water supplies, and the attacks against hospitals and ambulances;

4. *Also expresses deep concern* at the ongoing armed violence in Yemen, and in particular the recent escalation of violence approaching Sana'a;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to stop immediately attacks on civilians, to ensure humanitarian access to the affected population nationwide, and to allow commercial imports to all Yemeni ports;

6. *Calls upon* the Government to take measures to protect civilians, and to take appropriate measures to ensure an effective investigation, in accordance with international standards and with a view to ending impunity, into all cases of violations and abuse of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law, including cases of violence against journalists and the detention of journalists and political activists, while securing the viability of that investigation;

7. *Calls upon* all Yemeni parties to enter into a political process in an inclusive, peaceful and democratic way, ensuring that women are part of political and peacemaking processes, also calls upon all Yemeni parties to implement fully the relevant Security Council resolutions, the implementation of which will contribute to the improvement in the

[1] A/HRC/30/31.

human rights situation, and notes that Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) contains specific concerns and/or places particular demands on Saleh- and Houthi-led militias, including to release safely political prisoners and journalists;

8. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict end the recruitment and use of children and release those who have already been recruited, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with the United Nations for their reintegration into their communities, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on children and armed conflict;[2]

9. *Reiterates* the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography thereto, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto, and looks forward to the Government furthering its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

10. *Expresses deep concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, expresses its appreciation to donor States and to organizations working on the ground towards improving the humanitarian situation, and calls upon the international community to provide financial support for the Yemen humanitarian response plan of 2015, and to fulfil their pledges to the relevant United Nations humanitarian appeal;

11. *Invites* all bodies of the United Nations system, including the Office of the High Commissioner, and Member States to assist the transitional process in Yemen, including by supporting the mobilization of resources to tackle the consequences of the violence and the economic and social challenges faced by Yemen, in coordination with the international donor community and according to the priorities set by the Yemeni authorities;

12. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide technical assistance and to work with the Government of Yemen, as required, in the field of capacity-building and to identify additional areas of assistance to enable Yemen to fulfil its human rights obligations, and specifically requests the Office of the High Commissioner to assist the national independent commission of inquiry in meeting international standards in its work;

[2] A/68/878–S/2014/339.

13. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, together with relevant experts and dedicated support staff, to monitor the situation of human rights in Yemen, to collect and conserve information – benefiting from access to the whole country, to be facilitated by all relevant parties – in order to establish the facts and circumstances of the serious violations and abuses committed by all parties in Yemen since September 2014, and to present to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-first session, an oral update on the follow-up to the present resolution and previous Council resolutions, including in particular a comprehensive review of the set-up, progress and work of the national independent commission of inquiry, and to present a comprehensive report, followed by a debate, at its thirty-third session.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Jordan,* Kuwait,* Latvia, Luxembourg,* Maldives, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand,* Poland,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

30/... The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,

Condemning the grave deterioration of the human rights situation and the indiscriminate or deliberate targeting of civilians as such, in violation of international humanitarian law, and acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Expressing its deepest concern about the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and the allegations of torture and executions based on the evidence presented by the "Caesar" report in January 2014,

Noting the observation of the Commission of Inquiry that, since March 2011, the Syrian authorities have conducted widespread attacks against the civilian population as a matter of policy,

Deploring the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the Commission of Inquiry,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Expressing its deep regret that, despite international efforts, a political solution to the Syrian crisis has not yet been found,

Expressing full support for the diplomatic efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria,

Stressing that rapid progress on a political solution should include full participation by all segments of Syrian society, including women, and represents the only sustainable way to resolve the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully,

Acknowledging the ongoing efforts by human rights defenders active in the Syrian Arab Republic to document abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, despite grave risks,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and notes the importance of the work of the Commission of Inquiry and the information it has collected in support of future accountability efforts, in particular, the information on those who have allegedly violated international law;

2. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Commission of Inquiry by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

3. *Strongly condemns* the continued systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities and affiliated militias, including foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian authorities, in particular Hizbullah, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

4. *Also strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), al-Nusrah Front and other extremist groups, and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization;

5. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the gross and systematic abuse of women's and children's rights by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), in particular the enslavement and sexual abuse of women and girls, and the forced recruitment and abduction of children;

6. *Condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks, including those that affect civilian populations and objects, to demilitarize medical facilities and schools, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect human rights;

7. *Strongly condemns* the widespread use of sexual violence and torture in detention centres, including those referenced in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, noting that such acts constitute violations of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law, recognizes the permanent damage from torture to victims and their families, and calls for the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted immediate access to all detainees and for the Syrian authorities to publish a list of all detention facilities;

8. *Also strongly condemns* all arbitrary detention of individuals by the Syrian authorities and other parties to the conflict, and demands the immediate release of all persons arbitrarily detained, including women, children, human rights defenders, humanitarian aid providers, medical personnel and journalists;

9. *Further strongly condemns* the continued use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, including chlorine gas, which is prohibited under international law, and demands that the Syrian Arab Republic respect fully its international obligations, including the requirement that it declare its programme in full and eliminate it in its entirety;

10. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) of 7 August 2015, in which the Council established a joint investigative mechanism of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations to identify those involved in certain uses of toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and emphasizes the need to hold those responsible to account;

11. *Condemns* the Syrian authorities' use of heavy weapons, cluster munitions and aerial bombardments, including any indiscriminate use of ballistic missiles and barrel bombs, and attacks on medical facilities, and also condemns the starvation of civilians as a method of combat against the Syrian population;

12. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the increasing number of massacres and other mass casualty incidents, including any which may constitute a war crime, taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the outrageous attack in Douma by the Syrian regime, which struck a busy market place on 16 August 2015, when at least 111 civilians were killed, including women and children, and requests the Commission of Inquiry to continue to investigate all such acts;

13. *Stresses the need* to promote accountability for those responsible for the unlawful killings of civilians, including any during the attack in Douma, and also stresses the importance of holding to account those responsible for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

14. *Strongly condemns* violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, and calls upon all parties to fully respect international law;

15. *Demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

16. *Strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the organized looting and trafficking of its cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015;

17. *Condemns* the reported forced displacements of the population in the Syrian Arab Republic and the alarming impact on the demography of the country, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities related to these actions, including any activities that may amount to crimes against humanity;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support the leadership and full participation of women in all efforts aimed at finding a political solution to the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged by the Security Council in its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013;

19. *Recalls* that the International Criminal Court was established to help to end impunity for such crimes where the State is unwilling or unable to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions;

20. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

21. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

22. *Also reaffirms* its commitment to international efforts to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, where all citizens are equal, regardless of gender, religion and ethnicity;

23. *Expresses deep concern* at the growing number of refugees and internally displaced persons fleeing the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, welcomes the efforts by neighbouring countries to host Syrian refugees, and acknowledges the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in those countries;

24. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the international community to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

25. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, held in Kuwait City, expresses its appreciation to donor States, and calls upon all members of the international community to respond expeditiously to the Syrian humanitarian appeals and to fulfil all previous pledges;

26. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate, and all other parties to the conflict do not hinder, the full, immediate and safe access of the United Nations and humanitarian actors, including to besieged areas, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014, 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014 and 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, and calls upon Member States to fully fund the United Nations appeals;

27. *Takes note* of those countries outside the region that have put in place measures and policies to assist and to host Syrian refugees, and encourages them to do more, and other States to consider implementing similar measures and policies, also with a view to providing them with protection and humanitarian assistance;

28. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the parties to the conflict to abstain from actions that may contribute to the continuing deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, in order to reach a genuine political transition, based on the Geneva communiqué;

29. *Demands* that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, aimed at bringing an end to all violence, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the launching of a Syrian-led political process leading to a political transition that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enables them independently and democratically to determine their future, including through the establishment of an

inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions;

30. *Decides* to transmit all reports and oral updates of the Commission of Inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations, recommends that the Commission brief the General Assembly during its seventieth session, also recommends that the Assembly submit the reports to the Security Council for appropriate action, expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its briefings to members of the Security Council, and recommends the continuation of future briefings;

31. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.5/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Botswana, Canada,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Israel,* Italy,* Japan, Jordan,* Kuwait,* Latvia, Luxembourg,* Maldives, Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand,* Norway,* Poland,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

30/... The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,

Condemning the grave deterioration of the human rights situation and the indiscriminate or deliberate targeting of civilians as such, in violation of international humanitarian law, and acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Expressing its deepest concern about the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and the allegations of torture and executions based on the evidence presented by the "Caesar" report in January 2014,

Noting the observation of the Commission of Inquiry that, since March 2011, the Syrian authorities have conducted widespread attacks against the civilian population as a matter of policy,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Deploring the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the Commission of Inquiry,

Expressing its deep regret that, despite international efforts, a political solution to the Syrian crisis has not yet been found,

Expressing full support for the diplomatic efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria,

Stressing that rapid progress on a political solution should include full participation by all segments of Syrian society, including women, and represents the only sustainable way to resolve the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully,

Acknowledging the ongoing efforts by human rights defenders active in the Syrian Arab Republic to document abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, despite grave risks,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and notes the importance of the work of the Commission of Inquiry and the information it has collected in support of future accountability efforts, in particular, the information on those who have allegedly violated international law;

2. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Commission of Inquiry by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

3. *Strongly condemns* the continued systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities and affiliated militias, including foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian authorities, in particular Hizbullah, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

4. *Also strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), al-Nusrah Front and other extremist groups, and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization;

5. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the gross and systematic abuse of women's and children's rights by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), in particular the enslavement and sexual abuse of women and girls, and the forced recruitment and abduction of children;

6. *Condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks, including those that affect civilian populations and objects, to demilitarize medical facilities and schools, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect human rights;

7. *Strongly condemns* the widespread use of sexual violence and torture in detention centres, including those referenced in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, noting that such acts constitute violations of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law, recognizes the permanent damage from torture to victims and their families, and calls for the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be

granted immediate access to all detainees and for the Syrian authorities to publish a list of all detention facilities;

8. *Also strongly condemns* all arbitrary detention of individuals by the Syrian authorities and other parties to the conflict, and demands the immediate release of all persons arbitrarily detained, including women, children, human rights defenders, humanitarian aid providers, medical personnel and journalists;

9. *Further strongly condemns* the continued use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, including chlorine gas, which is prohibited under international law, and demands that the Syrian Arab Republic respect fully its international obligations, including the requirement that it declare its programme in full and eliminate it in its entirety;

10. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) of 7 August 2015, in which the Council established a joint investigative mechanism of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations to identify those involved in certain uses of toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and emphasizes the need to hold those responsible to account;

11. *Condemns* the Syrian authorities' use of heavy weapons, cluster munitions and aerial bombardments, including any indiscriminate use of ballistic missiles and barrel bombs, and attacks on medical facilities, and also condemns the starvation of civilians as a method of combat against the Syrian population;

12. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the increasing number of massacres and other mass casualty incidents, including any which may constitute a war crime, taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the outrageous attack in Douma by the Syrian regime, which struck a busy market place on 16 August 2015, when at least 111 civilians were killed, including women and children, and requests the Commission of Inquiry to continue to investigate all such acts;

13. *Stresses the need* to promote accountability for those responsible for the unlawful killings of civilians, including any during the attack in Douma, and also stresses the importance of holding to account those responsible for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

14. *Strongly condemns* violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, and calls upon all parties to fully respect international law;

15. *Demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

16. *Strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the organized looting and trafficking of its cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015;

17. *Condemns* the reported forced displacements of the population in the Syrian Arab Republic and the alarming impact on the demography of the country, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities related to these actions, including any activities that may amount to crimes against humanity;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support the leadership and full participation of women in all efforts aimed at finding a political solution to the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged by the Security Council in its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013;

19. *Recalls* that the International Criminal Court was established to help to end impunity for such crimes where the State is unwilling or unable to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions;

20. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

21. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

22. *Also reaffirms* its commitment to international efforts to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, where all citizens are equal, regardless of gender, religion and ethnicity;

23. *Expresses deep concern* at the growing number of refugees and internally displaced persons fleeing the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, welcomes the efforts by neighbouring countries to host Syrian refugees, and acknowledges the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in those countries;

24. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the international community to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

25. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, held in Kuwait City, expresses its appreciation to donor States, and calls upon all members of the international community to respond expeditiously to the Syrian humanitarian appeals and to fulfil all previous pledges;

26. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate, and all other parties to the conflict do not hinder, the full, immediate and safe access of the United Nations and humanitarian actors, including to besieged areas, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014, 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014 and 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, and calls upon Member States to fully fund the United Nations appeals;

27. *Takes note* of those countries outside the region which have put in place measures and policies to assist and to host Syrian refugees, and encourages them to do more, and encourages other States outside the region to consider implementing similar measures and policies, also with a view to providing Syrian refugees with protection and humanitarian assistance;

28. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the parties to the conflict to abstain from actions that may contribute to the continuing deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, in order to reach a genuine political transition, based on the Geneva communiqué;

29. *Demands* that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, aimed at bringing an end to all violence, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the launching of a Syrian-led political process leading to a political transition that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enables them independently and

democratically to determine their future, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions;

30. *Decides* to transmit all reports and oral updates of the Commission of Inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations, recommends that the Commission brief the General Assembly during its seventieth session, also recommends that the Assembly submit the reports to the Security Council for appropriate action, expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its briefings to members of the Security Council, and recommends the continuation of future briefings;

31. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Belgium,* Croatia,* Djibouti,* Estonia, France, Germany, Greece,* Latvia, Luxembourg,* Montenegro, Poland,* Romania,* Senegal,* Slovakia,* Spain:* draft resolution

30/... Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling other relevant international instruments on human rights,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/2 and 5/1 of 18 June 2007, 23/18 of 13 June 2013, 24/34 of 27 September 2013, S-20/1 of 20 January 2014 and 27/28 of 26 September 2014,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 2088 (2013) of 24 January 2013, 2121 (2013) of 10 October 2013, 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013, 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014, 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014 and 2217 (2015) of 28 April 2015,

Considering the situation in the Central African Republic since 24 March 2013,

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments on human rights to which they are parties,

Considering the Bamako Declaration, adopted on 3 November 2000 by the French-speaking States and Governments at the International Symposium on the Practices of Democracy, Rights and Freedoms in the French-speaking Community, which condemns all coups d'état and any seizure of power by violent means, weapons or other illegal means,

Considering also the final communiqué of the special summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States, held in

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

N'Djamena on 21 December 2012, the political agreement signed in Libreville on 11 January 2013 and the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, signed in Brazzaville on 23 July 2014,

Welcoming the holding of popular consultations and the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation, which was followed by the adoption of a republican pact and an agreement on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, signed by the representatives of the main actors of the conflict in the Central African Republic,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic,

Concerned about the fragile security situation in the Central African Republic and by the critical humanitarian situation that continues to prevail, and especially the fate of displaced persons and refugees, as well as the risk of sectarian violence,

Gravely concerned at the serious violations and abuses of human rights against the civilian population, including summary executions, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, enforced disappearances, the recruitment and use of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, looting, unlawful destruction of property and other serious violations and abuses of international human rights law,

Noting the mobilization of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the population of the Central African Republic affected by the crisis, with the donors' conference held in Addis Ababa on 1 February 2014, the Brussels conference held on 26 May 2015, and several high-level meetings on humanitarian action in the Central African Republic,

Recalling the need for the transitional authorities, the international community and humanitarian actors to support the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and to ensure that this return is sustainable,

Welcoming the efforts of the International Support Mission to the Central African Republic, the Operation Sangaris mission conducted by France, the European Union military operation in the Central African Republic, the European Union Military Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to protect civilians and to contribute to improve security,

Recalling that the international forces present in the Central African Republic must act, in carrying out their duties, by fully respecting the applicable provisions of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, expressing its concern at the allegations of sexual abuse and other human rights violations which may have been committed by personnel of the international forces in the Central African Republic, and recalling that an in-depth investigation should be launched into the allegations and that those responsible for these acts must be brought to justice,

Stressing the urgency and the imperative of ending impunity in the Central African Republic, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and human rights, and the need to strengthen national mechanisms to ensure accountability,

Welcoming the commitment of the authorities of the Central African Republic to restore the rule of law, to end impunity and to bring to justice the perpetrators of crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to which the Central African Republic is party, and taking note of the decision of the Prosecutor of the Court, made on 7 February 2014, to conduct a preliminary review of the situation in the Central African

Republic, and on 24 September 2014, to launch an investigation, following the request made by the transitional authorities,

Welcoming also the report of the international commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Central African Republic, and noting with concern its findings that the main parties to the conflict have committed, since January 2013, violations and abuses that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity,

1. *Strongly condemns* the violations and abuses of human rights that continue to be committed by all stakeholders, and stresses that those responsible for these violations must be held responsible for their actions and brought to justice;

2. *Reiterates* its call for an immediate end to all abuses and violations of human rights and illegal acts of violence committed by all parties, and requires strict adherence to all human rights and all fundamental freedom and the re-establishment of the rule of law in the country, and in this regard reminds all parties of their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic[1] and the recommendations contained therein;

4. *Urges* all parties in the Central African Republic to protect all civilians, in particular women and children, against sexual and gender-based violence;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment made by several armed groups on 5 May 2015 to release children from their ranks and to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, and in this regard calls upon them to implement their commitment;

6. *Urges* all parties to protect and to regard as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with the armed forces and armed groups;

7. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Central African Republic to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population and to take all necessary measures to end the impunity of perpetrators of acts of violence and other violations and abuses of human rights, including by strengthening the judicial system and national mechanisms to ensure accountability;

8. *Takes note* of the decision of the Central African authorities to request the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to open an investigation into alleged crimes committed in the Central African Republic that may fall under the Court's jurisdiction;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the transitional authorities, including the adoption and promulgation of relevant legislation aimed at establishing within the national judicial system a special criminal court with competence for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and urges the national authorities to take all appropriate measures to implement the law on the creation of the special criminal court;

10. *Supports* the efforts made by the mediator of the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and all other partners of the Central African Republic to solve the crisis and to restore decisively the constitutional order, peace and security, in accordance with the political agreement signed in Libreville on 11 January

[1] A/HRC/30/59.

2013, the N'Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013 and the Constitutional Charter for the Transition of 18 July 2013;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the transitional authorities to carry out the transitional process, including aspects related to reconciliation, and urges the transitional authorities to implement the recommendations made at the Bangui Forum in an inclusive approach to enable genuine and lasting reconciliation;

12. *Requests* the transitional authorities and the national elections authority to take the necessary steps, in accordance with the Constitutional Charter for the Transition, to speed up the preparatory electoral process for the holding of free, open, transparent and inclusive elections by the end of 2015, including by allowing the participation of refugees and internally displaced persons;

13. *Urges* the international community to continue to provide all necessary assistance for the holding of the elections, taking into account the financial support already provided by the international community;

14. *Welcomes* the improvement of the security situation in the Central African Republic, and calls upon all parties to respect the terms of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which constitutes an important step forward in finding a solution to the crisis;

15. *Encourages* the authorities of the Central African Republic to take all necessary measures to consolidate the security situation on the national territory, inter alia, by implementing the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme in conformity with the agreement reached thereon at the Bangui Forum;

16. *Remains deeply concerned* by the conditions of displaced persons and refugees, and encourages the international community to support the national authorities and host countries to ensure appropriate protection and support for victims of violence, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities;

17. *Calls upon* the transitional authorities to continue their efforts to protect and promote the right to freedom of movement for all, including displaced persons, without distinction, and to respect their right to choose their place of residence, to return home or to seek protection elsewhere;

18. *Invites* all stakeholders and the international community to remain mobilized to respond to the urgencies and priorities identified by the Central African Republic, including financial and technical support, and to pay the costs for psychotrauma treatment of people affected by the crisis;

19. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance in the setting up of a mechanism by the Central African authorities to assist victims of trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder, including children and victims of sexual violence;

20. *Requests* all parties to facilitate access of victim populations to humanitarian assistance and access of humanitarian actors to the entire national territory by strengthening security on the roads;

21. *Encourages* the States Members of the United Nations, within the framework of international cooperation, the relevant United Nations bodies, international financial institutions and other international organizations concerned and donors to provide the Central African Republic with technical assistance and capacity-building in order to promote respect for human rights and to undertake reform of the justice and security sectors;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, in accordance with its mandate, to publish reports

on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic in order to enable the international community to monitor the situation;

23. *Decides* to renew, for one year, the mandate of the Independent Expert to assess, to monitor and to report on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic with a view to making recommendations related to technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights;

24. *Requests* all parties to cooperate fully with the Independent Expert in carrying out her mandate;

25. *Requests* the Independent Expert to work closely with all United Nations bodies, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, as well as with other relevant international organizations, with civil society and all relevant human rights mechanisms;

26. *Also requests* the Independent Expert to provide an oral update on her report on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session, and to submit a written report to the Council at its thirty-third session;

27. *Welcomes* the interactive dialogue held at its twenty-ninth session, with the participation of the Minister for Justice and the Minister for National Reconciliation in the debate on the fight against impunity in the Central African Republic, and decides to hold an interactive dialogue at its thirty-second session in the presence of the Independent Expert and other stakeholders to assess the development of the situation of human rights on the ground, with a particular focus on transitional justice;

28. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the Independent Expert with all financial and human resources to enable her to fully carry out her mandate;

29. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Algeria, Angola,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Botswana, Bulgaria,* Central African Republic,* Congo, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Ireland, Italy,* Latvia, Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway,* Poland,* Qatar, Romania,* Rwanda,* Saudi Arabia, Senegal,* Sierra Leone, Somalia,* Spain,* Sudan,* Sweden,* Tunisia,* Turkey,* Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

30/... Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Reaffirming also its previous resolutions on Somalia,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007,

Recognizing the continued urgent need to step up the scale, coherence and quality of all capacity development in and technical assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights, and in that respect welcoming the forthcoming universal periodic review of Somalia,

Recognizing also the role that women have played and will continue to play in community mobilization and peacebuilding in Somali society and the importance of promoting their economic empowerment and participation in political and public decision-making processes, including within Parliament and all levels of federal, regional state and subnational government,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

1. *Expresses concern* at the reports of violations and abuses of human rights in Somalia, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit any such related crimes;

2. *Also expresses concern* at the abuses and violations perpetrated against girls and women, including sexual violence and female genital mutilation, and abuses and violations committed against children, including the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence and abductions, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such violations and abuses;

3. *Expresses deep concern* that internally displaced persons continue to bear the brunt of ongoing violence, and at abuses and violations perpetrated against them, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, which may include women, children and persons belonging to minorities;

4. *Also expresses deep concern* at the continuing attacks against and harassment of journalists in Somalia, urges the authorities to prohibit, prevent and protect against all unlawful killings, attacks and harassment of journalists, urges all parties to refrain from violence and to respect freedom of expression, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit any such related crimes;

5. *Strongly condemns* the serious and systematic violations and abuses perpetrated against members of the civilian population, including women, children, journalists, parliamentarians and human rights defenders, by Al-Shabaab and its affiliates, including the killing of Somali Ambassador to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Yusuf Mohamed Ismail "Bari Bari", in a terrorist attack in Mogadishu on 27 March 2015, and calls for the immediate cessation of those violations and abuses and for perpetrators to be held accountable;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of international assistance to Somalia, and stresses that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights in Somalia rests with the Federal Government of Somalia;

7. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to improve human rights in Somalia, and in that respect also welcomes:

(*a*) The formation of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development as the lead federal government body to advance the human rights agenda in Somalia, working alongside the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs and other departments;

(*b*) The work to develop the action plan for the post-transition human rights road map, including consultations with civil society and emerging regional administrations;

(*c*) The Somali Armed Forces Guulwade (Victory) plan and Somali Police Force Heegan (Readiness) plan, as first steps towards the provision by the Federal Government of Somalia of full security to the people of Somalia;

(*d*) The continuing institutionalization of the promotion and protection of human rights in Somalia, including efforts to incorporate protection for civilians, internally displaced persons and returning refugees, and to promote human rights in the reform plans of the security and justice sectors;

(*e*) The commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to be fully consultative in its efforts to establish a national human rights commission in due course;

(*f*) The initiation of a consultative process to review and amend Somalia's media laws, while encouraging further progress in the process;

(*g*) The agreement and publication of a national action plan on eradicating sexual violence in conflict;

(*h*) The drafting of a bill on sexual offences and the re-commitment to establish a clear policy and to legislate against female genital mutilation;

(*i*) The continued commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to the universal periodic review process;

(*j*) The confirmation by the Federal Government that it will imminently ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on Cluster Munitions;

(*k*) The formation of the National Independent Electoral Commission, the Boundaries and Federalism Commission and the Independent Commission for the Review and Implementation of the Constitution;

8. *Underscores* the importance of coordinated international assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights, and in that respect welcomes:

(*a*) The continued work towards meeting the goals established in the Somali Compact, most recently the work of the High-level Partnership Forum held in Mogadishu on 29 and 30 July 2015, noting especially the call for human rights to be anchored in the implementation of all peace- and State-building goals, in particular through the human rights road map and existing action plans on human rights;

(*b*) The sustained and vital commitment of the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development;

9. *Encourages* international donors to provide timely and tangible assistance to and to enhance cooperation with the Government of Somalia at the federal, regional state and subnational levels;

10. *Urges* the international community to provide financial support to enable host countries to respond to the ongoing humanitarian needs of Somali refugees in the region, to support the reintegration of those returning to Somalia as well as internally displaced persons, and to provide urgent financial support to receiving bodies in response to the growing humanitarian needs of refugees from Yemen, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

11. *Calls upon* the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the international community:

(*a*) To promote reconciliation and dialogue at both the local and national levels, recognizing the importance of the assistance provided by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development;

(*b*) To finalize and adopt a federal Constitution in line with the provisions of the Federal Government's Agenda Vision 2016;

(*c*) To prepare for and hold credible, transparent and inclusive elections in 2016;

(*d*) To ensure the equitable participation of women, youth, members of minority groups and other marginalized groups in national political processes;

(*e*) To harmonize national and subnational political policies and legal frameworks with the applicable human rights obligations and other commitments, including those referenced in the provisional Constitution and the migration and human rights agenda at the federal, regional state and subnational levels;

(*f*) To establish independent, accountable and efficient judicial institutions and to seek tangible and timely assistance from, inter alia, regional bodies, to reform the Somali judicial system and to enhance the capacity of Somali judges, with particular focus on the promotion and protection of human rights and combating corruption;

(*g*) To establish, without further delay, the remaining constitutional bodies, including the Human Rights Commission, the Judicial Services Commission and the Constitutional Court;

(*h*) To ensure the accountability of State institutions and security forces and those serving within them; to increase awareness of and training on human rights among the Somali security forces at the national and subnational levels, including regarding the protection of civilians and prevention of extrajudicial killings, with the timely and tangible support of the international community; to ensure that comprehensive vetting procedures are put in place for personnel in the security forces and in security institutions; and to issue clear and public orders that the Somali National Armed Forces, Somali National Police Force and allied militias should comply with applicable international law;

(*i*) To continue measures to implement the action plans to end the recruitment and use of children in the Somalia National Armed Forces;

(*j*) To implement, in a clear and accessible manner, a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, to include prevention of sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse, and to ensure that individuals found to be responsible for and complicit in sexual violence, regardless of their status or rank, are held to account;

(*k*) To fulfil its commitment to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(*l*) To initiate effective and impartial investigations into the killings of journalists, to prosecute all those responsible for unlawful acts, in a manner consistent with applicable domestic and international legal obligations, to create security and space for a free press to operate, and to take measures to protect and support civil society and human rights defenders, in particular in view of the forthcoming elections;

(*m*) To treat disengaged combatants in accordance with applicable obligations under domestic and international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(*n*) To ensure the protection and well-being of all internally displaced persons, including from sexual violence and exploitation; to seek durable solutions for them; to ensure a fully consultative process and best practice for relocations, as well as safe, sanitary new sites that have basic services; to ensure unfettered access for humanitarian organizations; to recognize the acute vulnerability of internally displaced persons; to facilitate full humanitarian access to people in need wherever they are in Somalia; and to safeguard the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian actors from political, economic and military interference, while paying particular attention to the rights, freedoms and needs of ethnic and religious minorities who require humanitarian assistance;

(*o*) To continue to engage constructively in the universal periodic review process, including through its engagement with the upcoming review in 2016 and the subsequent follow-up;

12. *Strongly commends* the engagement of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia;

13. *Stresses* the importance of technical assistance in building credible and impartial domestic capacity to undertake monitoring, investigations and public reporting to identify human rights concerns and inform appropriate remedies by duty-bearers;

14. *Also stresses* the important role of joint monitoring and reporting on the situation of human rights in Somalia by domestic and international experts, and the role that those monitoring human rights can play in evaluating and ensuring the success of technical assistance projects, which in turn must be for the benefit of all Somalis;

15. *Underlines* the importance of the realization by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia of its mandate throughout Somalia and the need to ensure synergy with the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights;

16. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, under agenda item 10, for a period of one year;

17. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue his engagement with the Government of Somalia at the national and subnational levels, civil society and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, with a view to assisting Somalia in the implementation of:

(*a*) Its domestic and international human rights obligations;

(*b*) Human Rights Council resolutions;

(*c*) The recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review;

(*d*) Other human rights commitments, including the post-transition human rights road map and the process to establish an independent human rights commission in due course;

18. *Also requests* the Independent Expert to report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

19. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner and other relevant United Nations agencies to provide the Independent Expert with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary to carry out his mandate;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile,* Colombia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia, Finland,* Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Italy,* Mexico, New Zealand,* Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland:* draft resolution

30/... Human rights and indigenous peoples

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and indigenous peoples,

Recalling also the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007,

Welcoming the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples in 2015, and acknowledging the decades of its substantive work to facilitate the direct and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples within the United Nations, the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies, also in the light of this important anniversary,

Recognizing the importance to indigenous peoples of revitalizing, using, developing and transmitting their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures to future generations, and designating and retaining their own names for communities, places and persons,

Welcoming the study by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples with respect to their cultural heritage, including through their participation in political and public life, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session,[1] and encouraging all parties to consider the examples of good practices and recommendations included in the study as practical

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/30/53.

Please recycle

advice on how to attain the end goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth, elders and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling the commitment to consider, at the seventieth session of the General Assembly, ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them,[2] including any specific proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report,[3]

Recognizing the twenty-sixth anniversary of the adoption by the International Labour Organization of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No.169) and its contribution to the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the rights of indigenous peoples,[4] and requests the High Commissioner to continue to submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report on the rights of indigenous peoples containing information on relevant developments in human rights bodies and mechanisms and the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner at Headquarters and in the field that contribute to the promotion of, respect for and the full application of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and follow-up on the effectiveness of the Declaration;

2. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, including the official visits made and her reports, and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to her requests for visits;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, takes note with appreciation of the report on its eighth session,[5] and encourages States to continue to participate in and contribute to its discussions, including by their national specialized bodies and institutions;

5. *Requests* the Expert Mechanism to prepare a study, to be finalized by its ninth session, on the right to health and indigenous peoples with a focus on children and youth, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

6. *Also requests* the Expert Mechanism to continue to undertake, with the assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner, the questionnaire survey to seek the views of States and indigenous peoples on best practices regarding possible appropriate measures and implementation strategies in order to attain the end goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, with a view to completing a final summary of responses for presentation to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session, and encourages States and indigenous peoples that have not yet provided their responses to do so, as well as those States and indigenous peoples that have already responded to the questionnaire survey to update their responses as appropriate;

---

[2] See General Assembly resolution 69/2.

[3] See A/70/84-E/2015/76.

[4] A/HRC/30/25.

[5] A/HRC/30/52.

7. *Welcomes* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 69/2, containing the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples;

8. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples;[1]

9. *Decides* to hold, at its thirty-third session, a half-day panel discussion on the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, including those with disabilities;

10. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation and coordination among the Special Rapporteur, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism, and their permanent effort to promote the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the follow-up to the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples, and invites them to continue to work in close cooperation with all Human Rights Council mechanisms, within their respective mandates;

11. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations treaty bodies are important mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages States to give serious consideration to their recommendations regarding indigenous peoples;

12. *Welcomes* the contribution of the universal periodic review to the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, encourages effective follow-up to accepted review recommendations concerning indigenous peoples, and invites States to include, as appropriate, information on the situation of the rights of indigenous peoples, including measures taken to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during the universal period review;

13. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization or that have not yet supported the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to consider doing so;

14. *Welcomes* the increased support by States for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and encourages States that have endorsed it to adopt measures to pursue its objectives in consultations and cooperation with indigenous peoples;

15. *Encourages* States to give due consideration to all the rights of indigenous peoples in fulfilling the commitments undertaken on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the elaboration of national programmes;

16. *Welcomes* the role of national human rights institutions established in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) in advancing indigenous issues and encourages such institutions to develop and strengthen their capacities to fulfill that role effectively, including with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

17. *Takes note* of the activity of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership and invites States and other potential donors to support it;

18. *Urges* States and invites other public or private actors or institutions, to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples as an important means of promoting the rights of indigenous peoples worldwide and within the United Nations system;

19. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at a future session in conformity with its annual programme of work.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 5
Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Australia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile,* Colombia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Estonia, Finland,* Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iceland,* Italy,* Mexico, New Zealand,* Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* United States of America: draft resolution

30/... Review of the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling also all Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and indigenous peoples, in particular Council resolution 6/36 of 14 December 2007, in which it decided to establish the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in its resolution 69/2 of 22 September 2014, and the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in its implementation,[1]

Bearing in mind that, in paragraph 28 of the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, the Human Rights Council was invited, taking into account the views of indigenous peoples, to review the mandates of its existing mechanisms, in particular the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, with a view to modifying and improving the Expert Mechanism so that it could more effectively promote respect for the Declaration, including by better assisting Member States to monitor, evaluate and improve the achievement of the ends of the Declaration,

1. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene a two-day expert workshop open to the participation of States,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] A/70/84-E/2015/76.

Please recycle

indigenous peoples and other stakeholders, including by inviting the submission of written contributions, no later than the first quarter of 2016, to review the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to propose recommendations on how it can more effectively promote respect for the Declaration, including by better assisting Member States to monitor, evaluate and improve the achievement of the ends of the Declaration, as outlined in paragraph 28 of the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous People, and invites indigenous peoples to participate fully and effectively in this process;

2. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the workshop, including the recommendations made, to be submitted to the Human Rights Council prior to its thirty-second session, and invites States, indigenous peoples and all other stakeholders to discuss the report at the ninth session of the Expert Mechanism, and also invites States to consider the report and to discuss any possible intergovernmental follow-up action;

3. *Invites* States to consider, as appropriate, the possibility of holding consultations with indigenous peoples at the national level during this process;

4. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter at its thirty-third session and in accordance with its annual programme of work.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Brazil, Eritrea,* Honduras,* Indonesia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway,* Panama,* Philippines,* Singapore,* Thailand,* Turkey,* United States of America, Uruguay*, Viet Nam: draft resolution

30/... Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, which should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violations and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Recalling the mandate of the Human Rights Council to promote advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, to be provided in consultation with and with the consent of States concerned, and provisions in Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011 that aim to enable the Council to fulfil such a mandate,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 29/2 of 29 June 2015 and 26/19 of 26 June 2014, in which the Council resolved to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

Recalling further all relevant international human rights instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,

Acknowledging the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to their communities of origin and destination, and the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits, to respond to the challenges that migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, to promote dignified, humane treatment with applicable protections and access to basic services, and to strengthen mechanisms for international cooperation,

Recognizing that States are responsible for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons, including irregular migrants, who are in their territory, and subject to their jurisdiction, in accordance with their international human rights obligations,

Recognizing also the shared responsibilities of countries of origin, transit, and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability,

Expressing deep concern that the number of people who are forcibly displaced has reached the highest level since the Second World War,

Deeply concerned at the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including those unaccompanied or separated from their parents, who find themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders, and recognizing the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants, in accordance with their applicable international human rights obligations,

1. *Encourages* Members and observers of the Human Rights Council to use, where relevant, the general debate under agenda item 10 as a platform to share experiences, challenges and information on assistance needed in the implementation of their human rights obligations and voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations, as well as their achievements and good practices in the area of technical cooperation in the field of human rights;

2. *Emphasizes* that the discussion to promote technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council should be based on consultations with and the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their needs, as well as the fact that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and aim to make a concrete impact on the ground;

3. *Affirms* that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil societies, at all stages;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced voluntary contributions to the relevant United Nations funds to support technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the Voluntary Fund for participation in the universal periodic review and the Voluntary Trust Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, and encourages States to make contribution to these funds, especially those who have not yet done so;

5. *Welcomes* the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 at the twenty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council on the theme "Technical cooperation to

support inclusive and participatory development and poverty eradication at the national level", which underlined the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building to fill the gaps and support States in overcoming challenges in the implementation of their national development and poverty eradication policies to ensure that such policies are inclusive, participatory and leave no one behind;

6. *Underscores* the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in the protection of the human rights of all migrants, particularly at a time when both regular and irregular migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and occur in a context of conflicts and continued security concerns, while taking into account the multidimensional character of the migratory phenomenon;

7. *Encourages* States, relevant international organizations, intergovernmental bodies, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting the human rights of all migrants;

8. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 18/18 of 29 September 2011 that the theme for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10 to be held during its thirty-first session will be "Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities";

9. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the activities undertaken by the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to promote and protect the rights of migrants in their national legislation, policies and programmes, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/L.10/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Brazil, Chile,* Eritrea,* Honduras,* Indonesia, Malaysia,* Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway,* Panama,* Peru,* Philippines,* Singapore,* Tajikistan,* Thailand,* Turkey,* United States of America, Uruguay*, Viet Nam: draft resolution

30/... Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, which should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violations and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Recalling the mandate of the Human Rights Council to promote advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, to be provided in consultation with and with the consent of States concerned, and provisions in Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011 that aim to enable the Council to fulfil such a mandate,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 29/2 of 29 June 2015 and 26/19 of 26 June 2014, in which the Council resolved to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

Recalling further all relevant international human rights instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,

Acknowledging the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to their communities of origin and destination, and the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits, to respond to the challenges that migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, to promote dignified, humane treatment with applicable protections and access to basic services, and to strengthen mechanisms for international cooperation,

Recognizing that States are responsible for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons, including irregular migrants, who are in their territory, and subject to their jurisdiction, in accordance with their international human rights obligations,

Recognizing also the shared responsibilities of countries of origin, transit, and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, bearing in mind the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls,

Expressing deep concern that the number of people who are forcibly displaced has reached the highest level since the Second World War,

Deeply concerned at the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including those unaccompanied or separated from their parents, who find themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders, and recognizing the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants, in accordance with their applicable international human rights obligations,

1. *Encourages* Members and observers of the Human Rights Council to use, where relevant, the general debate under agenda item 10 as a platform to share experiences, challenges and information on assistance needed in the implementation of their human rights obligations and voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations, as well as their achievements and good practices in the area of technical cooperation in the field of human rights;

2. *Emphasizes* that the discussion to promote technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council should be based on consultations with and the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their needs, as well as the fact that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and aim to make a concrete impact on the ground;

3. *Affirms* that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil societies, at all stages;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced voluntary contributions to the relevant United Nations funds to support technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the Voluntary Fund for participation in the universal periodic review and the Voluntary Trust Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, and encourages States to make contribution to these funds, especially those who have not yet done so;

5. *Welcomes* the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 at the twenty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council on the theme "Technical cooperation to support inclusive and participatory development and poverty eradication at the national level", which underlined the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building to fill the gaps and support States in overcoming challenges in the implementation of their national development and poverty eradication policies to ensure that such policies are inclusive, participatory and leave no one behind;

6. *Underscores* the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in the protection of the human rights of all migrants, particularly at a time when both regular and irregular migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and occur in a context of conflicts and continued security concerns, while taking into account the multidimensional character of the migratory phenomenon;

7. *Encourages* States, relevant international organizations, intergovernmental bodies, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting the human rights of all migrants;

8. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 18/18 of 29 September 2011 that the theme for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10 to be held during its thirty-first session will be "Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities";

9. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the activities undertaken by the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to promote and protect the rights of migrants in their national legislation, policies and programmes, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.11

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Andorra,* Argentina, Austria,* Belgium,* Benin,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,* Chile,* Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Djibouti,* El Salvador, Estonia, Finland,* France, Georgia,* Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland, Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Mongolia,* Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Panama,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Rwanda,* Serbia,* Sierra Leone, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

30/... The question of the death penalty

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and reaffirming that all States must implement their obligations under international human rights law,

Recalling also the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008, 65/206 of 21 December 2010, 67/176 of 20 December 2012 and 69/186 of 18 December 2014 on the question of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Reaffirming the safeguards guaranteeing protection of persons facing the death penalty set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

1984, and the provisions regarding the implementation of the guidelines contained in Council resolutions 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 and 1996/15 of 23 July 1996,

Recalling all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the death penalty, the last of which was resolution 2005/59 of 20 April 2005,

Recalling also Human Rights Council decision 18/117 of 28 September 2011 on reporting by the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, Council resolution 22/11 of 21 March 2013 on a panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed, Council decision 22/117 of 21 March 2013 on a high-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty and Council resolution 26/2 of 26 June 2014 on the question of the death penalty,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, in the latest of which[1] the Secretary-General concluded that the imposition of the death penalty was incompatible with human dignity, the right to life and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and highlighted the consequences of the lack of transparency in the imposition and application of the death penalty and the consequences arising at various stages of the imposition and application of the death penalty for the enjoyment of the human rights of other affected persons,

Mindful of the work of special procedure mandate holders who have addressed human rights issues related to the death penalty, including the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers,

Mindful also of the work undertaken by the treaty bodies to address human rights issues related to the death penalty,

Recognizing the role of regional and subregional instruments and initiatives towards the abolition of the death penalty,

Welcoming the fact that many States are applying a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Noting that States with different legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds have abolished the death penalty or are applying a moratorium on its use,

Strongly deploring the fact that the use of the death penalty leads to violations of the human rights of the persons facing the death penalty and of other affected persons,

Recalling the calls to consider whether the use of the death penalty violates the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including because of the death row phenomenon or the methods of execution,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that persons facing the death penalty are treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity, and to improve conditions in prisons in accordance with international standards, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Recalling that all methods of execution can inflict inordinate pain and suffering, and that the circumstances in which executions are carried out, in particular public executions, which imply an undignified exposure of the persons sentenced to death, and secret executions or those with short or no prior warning, add to the suffering of the persons sentenced to death as well as of other affected persons,

[1] A/HRC/30/18.

Emphasizing that lack of transparency in the use of the death penalty has direct consequences for the human rights of the persons sentenced to death as well as for other affected persons,

Acknowledging the interest in studying the question of the death penalty, as well as in holding local, national, regional and international debates related thereto,

1. *Urges* all States to protect the rights of persons facing the death penalty and other affected persons by complying with their international obligations, including the absolute prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet acceded to or ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty to consider doing so;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not yet abolished the death penalty to make available relevant information, disaggregated by sex, age, nationality and other applicable criteria, with regard to their use of the death penalty, inter alia, the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of persons on death row, the number of executions carried out and the number of death sentences reversed, commuted on appeal or in which amnesty or pardon has been granted, which can contribute to possible informed and transparent national and international debates, including on the obligations of States with regard to the use of the death penalty;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dedicate the 2017 supplement to his quinquennial report on capital punishment to the consequences arising at various stages of the imposition and application of the death penalty on the enjoyment of the human rights of the persons facing the death penalty and other affected persons, paying specific attention to the right to equality and non-discrimination, including on foreign nationals, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session;

5. *Decides* that the upcoming biennial high-level panel to be held at the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council will address the human rights violations related to the use of the death penalty, in particular with respect to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

6. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with parliamentarians, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

7. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session;

8. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its programme of work.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.11/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Andorra,* Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Benin,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,* Chile,* Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Djibouti,* El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji,* Finland,* France, Georgia,* Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland, Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Monaco,* Mongolia,* Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Rwanda,* Serbia,* Sierra Leone, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay:* draft resolution

30/... The question of the death penalty

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and reaffirming that all States must implement their obligations under international human rights law,

Recalling also the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008, 65/206 of 21 December 2010, 67/176 of 20 December 2012 and 69/186 of 18 December 2014 on the question of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Reaffirming the safeguards guaranteeing protection of persons facing the death penalty set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

1984, and the provisions regarding the implementation of the guidelines contained in Council resolutions 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 and 1996/15 of 23 July 1996,

Recalling all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the death penalty, the last of which was resolution 2005/59 of 20 April 2005,

Recalling also Human Rights Council decision 18/117 of 28 September 2011 on reporting by the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, Council resolution 22/11 of 21 March 2013 on a panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed, Council decision 22/117 of 21 March 2013 on a high-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty and Council resolution 26/2 of 26 June 2014 on the question of the death penalty,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, in the latest of which[1] the Secretary-General concluded that the imposition of the death penalty was incompatible with human dignity, the right to life and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and highlighted the consequences of the lack of transparency in the imposition and application of the death penalty and the consequences arising at various stages of the imposition and application of the death penalty for the enjoyment of the human rights of other affected persons,

Mindful of the work of special procedure mandate holders who have addressed human rights issues related to the death penalty, including the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers,

Mindful also of the work undertaken by the treaty bodies to address human rights issues related to the death penalty,

Recognizing the role of regional and subregional instruments and initiatives towards the abolition of the death penalty,

Welcoming the fact that many States are applying a moratorium on the use of the death penalty,

Noting that States with different legal systems, traditions, cultures and religious backgrounds have abolished the death penalty or are applying a moratorium on its use,

Strongly deploring the fact that the use of the death penalty leads to violations of the human rights of the persons facing the death penalty and of other affected persons,

Recalling the calls to consider whether the use of the death penalty violates the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including because of the death row phenomenon or the methods of execution,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that persons facing the death penalty are treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity, and to improve conditions in prisons in accordance with international standards, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Recalling that all methods of execution can inflict inordinate pain and suffering, and that the circumstances in which executions are carried out, in particular public executions, which imply an undignified exposure of the persons sentenced to death, and secret executions or those with short or no prior warning, add to the suffering of the persons sentenced to death as well as of other affected persons,

[1] A/HRC/30/18.

Emphasizing that lack of transparency in the use of the death penalty has direct consequences for the human rights of the persons sentenced to death as well as for other affected persons,

Acknowledging the interest in studying the question of the death penalty, as well as in holding local, national, regional and international debates related thereto,

1. *Urges* all States to protect the rights of persons facing the death penalty and other affected persons by complying with their international obligations, including the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet acceded to or ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty to consider doing so;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not yet abolished the death penalty to make available relevant information, disaggregated by sex, age and other applicable criteria, with regard to their use of the death penalty, inter alia, the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of persons on death row, the number of executions carried out and the number of death sentences reversed, commuted on appeal or in which amnesty or pardon has been granted, which can contribute to possible informed and transparent national and international debates, including on the obligations of States with regard to the use of the death penalty;

4. *Calls upon* States to ensure that children whose parents or parental caregivers are on death row, the inmates themselves, their families and their legal representatives are provided, in advance, with adequate information about a pending execution, its date, time and location, to allow a last visit or communication with the convicted person, the return of the body to the family for burial or to inform on where the body is located, unless this is not in the best interests of the child;

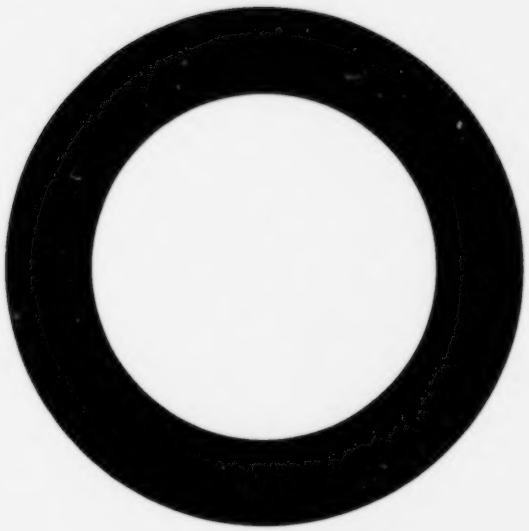
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dedicate the 2017 supplement to his quinquennial report on capital punishment to the consequences arising at various stages of the imposition and application of the death penalty on the enjoyment of the human rights of the persons facing the death penalty and other affected persons, paying specific attention to the right to equality and non-discrimination, including on foreign nationals, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* that the upcoming biennial high-level panel to be held at the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council will address the human rights violations related to the use of the death penalty, in particular with respect to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

7. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with parliamentarians, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

8. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in accordance with its programme of work.



United Nations A/HRC/30/L.12

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement): draft resolution

30/... The right to development

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations and the core human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolutions 4/4 of 30 March 2007 and 9/3 of 17 September 2008, and recalling all Commission on Human Rights, Council and General Assembly resolutions on the right to development, the most recent being Council resolution 27/2 of 25 September 2014,

Recognizing the renewed commitments to achieve the remaining Millennium Development Goals, as set out in the outcome document adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[1]

Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

Emphasizing also that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, can only be enjoyed in an inclusive and collaborative framework, at the international, regional and national levels, and in this regard underlining the importance of engaging the United Nations system, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, relevant international organization including financial and trade organizations, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, development practitioners, human rights experts and the public at all levels, in discussions on the right to development,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

Please recycle

Welcoming the adoption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals, requires effective policy coherence and coordination,

Recognizing also that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, and therefore calling upon the international community to contribute towards achieving that goal in accordance with the sustainable development goals,

Underlining the imperative need for raising awareness of the progress made, still existing difficulties and accelerating action towards the achievement of the unmet Millennium Development Goals and the transition to the sustainable development goals,

Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Underlining that the successful implementation of the sustainable development goals will require the strengthening of a new, more equitable and sustainable national and international order, as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Emphasizing that the right to development should be central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Taking note of the commitment declared by a number of United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international organizations to make the right to development a reality for all, and in this regard urging all relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to mainstream the right to development into their objectives, policies, programmes and operational activities, as well as into development and development-related processes, including the follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Stressing the primary responsibility of States for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development,

Recognizing that Member States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating lasting obstacles to development, that the international community should promote effective international cooperation, in particular global partnership for development, for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development, and that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Encouraging all Member States to constructively engage in the discussions for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development with a view to overcoming the existing political impasse within the Working Group on the Right to Development,

Recalling that the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development presents a unique opportunity for the international community to demonstrate and reiterate its unequivocal commitment to the right to development, recognizing the high profile it deserves, and redoubling its efforts to implement this right,

Stressing that, in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the Assembly decided that the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights shall be, among others, to promote and protect the realization of the right to

development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development;[2]

2. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report on its activities, including on inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system that have direct relevance to the promotion and realization of the right to development;

3. *Urges* the High Commissioner to pursue his efforts, in fulfilment of his mandated responsibility, to enhance support for the promotion and protection of the realization of the right to development, taking as reference the Declaration on the Right to Development, all resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the right to development, and agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group;

4. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, to take sufficient measures to ensure balanced and visible allocation of resources and due attention to ensure visibility of the right to development by identifying and implementing tangible projects dedicated to the right to development, and to provide regular updates to the Council in this regard;

5. *Recognizes* the need for renewed efforts towards intensifying deliberations in the Working Group to fulfil, at the earliest, its mandate as established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998 and the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4;

6. *Acknowledges* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the oral update given by the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on its sixteenth session;

8. *Welcomes* the newly elected Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group and commends him for his able stewardship in guiding the deliberations of its sixteenth session, and appreciates all the work accomplished by the outgoing Chair-Rapporteur, including the draft framework presented at the sixteenth session of the Working Group;[3]

9. *Welcomes* the commencement of the second reading of the draft criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria;

10. *Recalls* that the Working Group continues its mandate and requests the Chair-Rapporteur to prepare a document containing a set of standards for consideration by the Working Group at its seventeenth session to implement the right to development based on relevant United Nations resolutions and documents, including, the Declaration on the Right to Development, relevant international conventions and decisions as well as internationally agreed development goals and United Nations resolutions, in consultation with Member States, relevant international organizations and other stakeholders;

---

[2] A/HRC/30/22.

[3] See A/HRC/WG.2/16/2, annex.

11. *Also recalls* that the above-mentioned document would be prepared without prejudice to the ongoing discussions on the criteria and operational subcriteria, in the context of which the Working Group shall complete its second reading at its seventeenth session and decide on further action thereafter with the objective of elaborating a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

12. *Acknowledges* the need to have the contributions of experts, regrets the low attendance of invited experts from international organizations at the sixteenth session of the Working Group, and in this context urges their broader engagement;

13. *Also acknowledges* the recommendation of the Working Group at its sixteenth session to discuss the post-2015 development agenda in the context of the right to development, and urges all relevant United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society and other stakeholders to actively contribute to these deliberations and the further recommendation of the Working Group to the Office of the High Commissioner;

14. *Decides*:

(*a*) To continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievement of the remaining Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals, and in this regard lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, to the same level and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*b*) To endorse the recommendations of the Working Group adopted at its sixteenth session;

(*c*) That the Working Group will continue, at its seventeenth session, to accomplish its mandate, including to complete its second reading of the draft right to development criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria and to consider the document containing the draft set of standards requested in paragraph 10 above for the elaboration of a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

(*d*) That the Working Group shall take appropriate steps to ensure respect for and practical application of the comprehensive and coherent set of standards, which could take various forms, including guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature through a collaborative process of engagement;

(*e*) To convene a two-day formal meeting of the Working Group, after the seventeenth session, to consider further and discuss the document containing the draft set of standards requested in paragraph 10 above;

15. *Requests*, as part of the activities to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development:

(*a*) The High Commissioner to seek the views of Member States in preparing a paper on the realization and implementation of the right to development, as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, in particular its article 4, and submit it to the Working Group for consideration at its seventeenth session;

(*b*) The General Assembly to consider holding a high-level segment on the right to development during the general debate at its seventy-first session;

16. *Encourages* Member States to individually and collectively convene events with their own resources for the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

17. *Also encourages* Member States to pay particular consideration to the right to development in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

18. *Encourages* relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to give due consideration to the right to development in the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contribute further to the work of the Working Group and to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development;

19. *Decides* to review the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, as a matter of priority, at its future sessions.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.13

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 5
Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Bangladesh, Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Djibouti,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Philippines,* South Africa, Sudan,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

30/... Promotion of the right to peace

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the promotion of the right of peoples to peace adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, in particular Council resolution 20/15 of 5 July 2012,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984 entitled "Declaration of the Right of Peoples to Peace" and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as other relevant international documents,

Taking note of the report of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on a draft United Nations declaration on the right to peace on its third session,[1] held from 20 to 24 April 2015, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 27/17,

1. *Decides* that the working group shall hold its fourth session for five working days with the objective of finalizing the declaration,

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the working group with the assistance necessary for it to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Invites* States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;

4. *Requests* the working group to prepare a report and to submit it to the Human Rights Council, to be made available in all official languages of the United Nations, for consideration at its thirty-third session.

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] A/HRC/29/45.

Please recycle